



UNITED STATES
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Community
Prosecution

The Court Report

Covering the Month of
June 2005

2nd Police District

Building Safer Neighborhoods Through Community Partnership

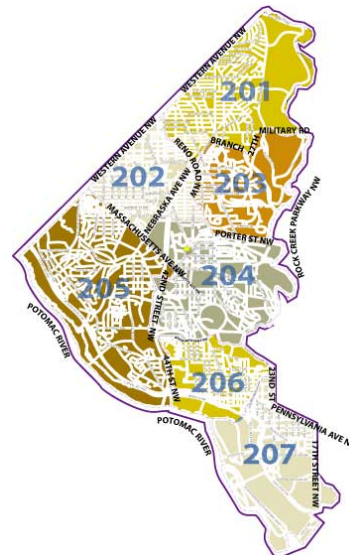
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SUMMARY OF RECENT COURT CASES

- **Roger Chiang**, 33, was sentenced June 2, 2005, to a prison term of 24 months for stealing \$360,475 from the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. **Chiang** also imposed a \$5,000 fine, required the payment of restitution, and was ordered to complete 240 hours of community service during a two-year period of supervised release following his incarceration. On February 15, 2005, **Chiang** pled guilty to one count of mail fraud in connection with his theft of the campaign contributions.
- **Gladys Rivera**, 43, was sentenced June 1, 2005, in United States District Court to twelve months and one day of incarceration for making false statements relating to health care matters as well as practicing dentistry without a license at the International Dental Care, located at 2108 18th Street, NW, in the District of Columbia. **Keith Callahan**, 48, was previously sentenced to twelve months and one day in prison on May 18th for the same crimes, which also occurred at International Dental.
- **Robbie L. Bradley** was sentenced to 100 days confinement (entirely suspended) one-year probation by Judge Clark, on June 3, 2005, following a guilty plea on April 8, 2005, to Carrying a Pistol Without a License. **Bradley** was arrested on June 11, 2003, in the 2500 block of Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.

*A detailed descriptions of these and other cases from the
2nd District are provided inside of this report.*

THE 2ND POLICE DISTRICT



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2ND DISTRICT COMMUNITY PROSECUTION UPDATE



Aggressive Panhandling: D.C. residents and tourists are often confronted by people aggressively soliciting alms, money, and other things of value. Such aggressive solicitation is prohibited by D.C. Criminal Statute and the maximum punishment for such solicitation is 90 days confinement, \$300 fine, and community service. Aggressive Panhandling is defined as speaking to or following a person in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to fear bodily harm or harm upon the person's property; or touching a person without their consent in the course of asking for money; or continuously asking for money or alms after the person has provided a negative response; or intentionally blocking or interfering with the person's safe passage while soliciting money. The solicitation may be written or spoken. The solicitation is also considered aggressive if it occurs within 10 feet of an ATM or within any public transportation vehicle, stop, or station, or is presented to any operator or occupant of a motor vehicle while in traffic on a public street.

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DEFENDANTS WHO WERE CONVICTED IN FIREARMS CASES

Under the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative, 24 persons were convicted of firearms offenses in June 2005. PSN is a partnership between local and federal agencies to reduce gun violence in the District of Columbia. The following is a list of offenses that occurred in this district:

Robbie L. Bradley, of the 300 block of Kentucky Avenue, S.E., was sentenced to 100 days confinement (entirely suspended) one-year probation by Judge Clark, on June 3, 2005, following a guilty plea on April 8, 2005, to Carrying a Pistol Without a License. **Bradley** was arrested on June 11, 2003, in the 2500 block of Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. (PSA 204)

DISTRICT COURT CASES

On May 31, 2005, the fourth and final defendant in Operation Digital Gridlock pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to commit felony criminal copyright infringement, the Justice Department announced. Bryan F. Tanner, also known as “Axeman,” 42, of Fulton, New York, entered his plea in front of Judge Paul L. Friedman in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Tanner’s conviction is the final conviction resulting from Operation Digital Gridlock, a joint investigation conducted by the FBI, the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia, and the Department of Justice’s Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section. Operation Digital Gridlock, first announced on August 25, 2004, targeted illegal file sharing of copyrighted materials over Direct Connect peer-to-peer networks that belonged to an online group of hubs known as The Underground Network. These networks required their users to share large quantities of computer files with other network users, all of who could download each other’s shared files. Tanner’s conviction follows the convictions of Michael Chicoine and William Trowbridge on January 18, 2005 and Nicholas Boel on April 12, 2005 on the same charges. These pleas constituted the first federal felony convictions for copyright piracy using peer-to-peer networks, all within about nine months of the original searches and seizures.

From on or about August 2003 through August 2004, Tanner owned, maintained, operated, and moderated a Direct Connect hub named “Silent Echoes.” According to court documents, the defendant’s hub offered movies, computer software, computer games, and music in digital format. During the investigation, government agents downloaded numerous copyrighted works worth approximately \$7,371 from Tanner’s hub. Agents estimated that on any one day, Tanner’s hub shared an average of 6.72 terabytes of files, which is roughly equivalent in storage space to well over 6,000 movies in digital format.

The maximum penalties for a first-time offender convicted of conspiracy to commit felony criminal copyright infringement in violation of Title 17, United States Code, section 506,

and Title 18, United States Code, sections 371 and 2319, are five years in prison, a fine of \$250,000, and restitution to the victims. Tanner will be sentenced on September 14, 2005.

Gladys Rivera, 43, of Thornberry Place, Oakton, Virginia, was sentenced June 1, 2005, in United States District Court to twelve months and one day of incarceration for making false statements relating to health care matters as well as practicing dentistry without a license at the International Dental Care, located at 2108 18th Street, NW, in the District of Columbia. Judge Lamberth previously sentenced Keith Callahan, 48, of Rollins Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, to twelve months and one day in prison on May 18th for the same crimes, which also occurred at International Dental.

According to the statement of the offense agreed to by Rivera and the government, beginning in July 2003, Gladys Rivera opened a dentist's office called International Dental Care, Inc. International Dental Care remained open through July 2004, receiving more than \$200,000 in gross receipts. Although Rivera had received formal, university-based training as a dentist in her homeland of El Salvador, she was not a licensed dentist in the District of Columbia. Rivera offered a position as the "start up dentist" at International Dental Care to Keith Callahan, a man who already was working at another dentist's office in the District. Callahan, who is a graduate of Howard University School of Dentistry, provided her with a dentist license number and a DEA license number. Rivera did not ask for a copy of Callahan's actual license to practice in the District of Columbia until after insurance companies began to deny claims pending production of the license. Callahan then gave a series of excuses and failed promises to produce the license. Even though Callahan had not yet provided a copy of his license, Rivera continued to let him function as a dentist at International Dental Care.

Because of claims submitted by International Dental Care, Rivera caused a loss totaling in excess of \$15,000 to more than ten insurance companies. Rivera maintains that all the dental procedures for which International Dental Care submitted insurance claims were actually performed; and the government has no information to the contrary. Rivera's crimes of practicing dentistry without a license and submitting false statements relating to health care matters are based on lack of proper licensing by Rivera and Callahan, that is, they are *malum prohibitum* offenses. Rivera is attempting to make restitution by surrender of \$70,050.41 in cash previously seized from International Dental Care's bank accounts.

Mitchell Reisberg, 48, of Cabin John, Maryland, pleaded guilty June 1, 2005, in U.S. District Court to multiple counts of wire fraud, interstate transportation of stolen property, bank fraud, and mail fraud in connection with his scheme to bilk Votenet Solutions, Incorporated, out of over \$400,000 and defraud its banks and shareholders. When Reisberg is sentenced by United States District Judge James Robertson on August 10, 2005, he faces up to between 51 and 63 months under the federal sentencing guidelines and a \$1,000,000 fine. As part of the guilty plea, Reisberg also agreed to a criminal forfeiture of \$371,988.85.

Votenet Solutions, Incorporated ("Votenet") was a privately held corporation, incorporated in the state of Delaware. Votenet's principal place of business was 1629 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. Votenet published a congressional directory and developed services for public policy, political, and non-profit organizations including software products such as eConstituent, eBallot, and Votenet Voter Registration. Part of Votenet's business included receiving donations from individuals on behalf of charitable organizations and passing those donations to their intended charity.

In or about February 2001, Votenet named Reisberg as chief financial officer (CFO) of Votenet. As part of his duties as CFO, Reisberg was responsible for, among other things, overseeing the financial affairs of Votenet, preparing financial statements, paying payroll taxes, and insuring that employee 401K contributions were properly accounted for. Reisberg had access to all of Votenet's bank accounts.

At the plea hearing, Reisberg admitted to numerous acts of theft and dishonesty including transferring monies from Votenet's various bank accounts to pay for personal expenses for himself and family members; using a SunTrust ATM/debit card to pay for personal expenses for Reisberg and his family; writing checks on Votenet's various bank accounts in order to pay for unauthorized personal expenses unrelated to Votenet's legitimate business; obtaining a \$100,000 line of credit from SunTrust Bank in Votenet's name to replace the money stolen from Votenet's operating accounts thereby conceal his embezzlement of Votenet funds; providing SunTrust Bank with periodic financial statements that falsely represented Votenet's financial position; providing false financial statements to the Votenet shareholders and outside accountant; transferring monies designated for charitable organizations to Votenet operating accounts which to conceal his embezzlement of Votenet funds resulting in Votenet's failure to turn over thousands of dollars to the intended charitable recipients; diverting employee 401K contributions from employee 401K accounts to the Votenet operating accounts; and diverting revenues designated to pay employee payroll taxes to the Votenet operating accounts.

Roger Chiang, 33, of the 8500 block of Second Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, was sentenced June 2, 2005, by United States District Judge Richard J. Leon to a prison term of 24 months for stealing \$360,475 from the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. Judge Leon also imposed a \$5,000 fine, required the payment of restitution, and ordered Chiang to complete 240 hours of community service during a two-year period of supervised release following his incarceration. On February 15, 2005, Chiang pled guilty to one count of mail fraud in connection with his theft of the campaign contributions.

The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee ("DSCC") is a political organization devoted to raising money on behalf of Democratic Party candidates seeking election or re-election to the United States Senate. Between June 2003 and October 15, 2004, Chiang worked for the DSCC as a Director of Constituency Outreach. In this capacity, Chiang conducted voter outreach efforts and raised money for the DSCC. At the various fund-raising events that Chiang attended on behalf of the DSCC, he would receive checks from individuals who wanted to make donations to the DSCC. Chiang was supposed to take these checks back to the DSCC where the checks would be processed and, ultimately, deposited into the DSCC's checking account at the

Bank of America. Chiang also had access to DSCC contributions that were mailed directly to the DSCC's offices because the checks were placed into open containers on the desks of the DSCC's finance personnel.

On or about August 16, 2004, Chiang used the Internet to open a checking account and linked savings account at the First Internet Bank of Indiana. He opened the account using his own name and then-current address of 1711 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., but noted that he was opening the account "doing business as DS Camp." A records check at the District of Columbia Department of Regulatory Affairs revealed, however, that no such company is registered to do business in the District of Columbia.

After he opened the First Internet Bank of Indiana account, Chiang began stealing contribution checks from the DSCC and depositing them into that account. Between August 2004 and early October 2004, Chiang stole \$360,475.00 of DSCC donations. Periodically, Chiang mailed these stolen checks to the First Internet Bank of Indiana, through the United States mails, where the checks were deposited into his account. Chiang also periodically withdrew cash from the First Internet Bank of Indiana account. Chiang withdrew approximately \$11,300.00 in cash from the First Internet Bank of Indiana account for his own purposes before he was caught.

On June 3, 2005, a federal grand jury sitting in the District of Columbia returned a 27-count indictment charging Simon P. Kareri, 47, of Silver Spring, Maryland, and his wife, Ndeye Nene Fall Kareri, 40, also of Silver Spring, with conspiracy, multiple counts of bank fraud, wire fraud, money laundering, income tax evasion, and attempting to interfere with the jurisdiction of the United States over real property that has been the subject of a forfeiture action. Both Simon Kareri and his wife Ndeye Nene Fall Kareri were arrested by FBI agents last Thursday. If convicted of these offenses, the Kareris face up to 30 years in prison and fine of \$1,000,000. The indictment also alleges a criminal forfeiture of over \$1,000,000.

The grand jury indictment stems from the Kareris' alleged participation in a scheme to defraud the former Riggs Bank N.A. (Riggs) -- recently acquired by PNC Bank -- where Mr. Kareri served for years as a Senior Vice President in the International Banking division. As Senior Vice President, Mr. Kareri had broad authority over their accounts, including, but not limited to, the power to approve wire transfers of funds from the accounts. In performing these duties as a senior Riggs officer, Mr. Kareri owed the bank and its customers the fiduciary duties of fidelity, honesty, loyalty, and care.

Between 1996 and 2004, Mr. Kareri opened and maintained numerous bank accounts for the government of Equatorial Guinea (EG), including the EG President, Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo (Obiang), and his son, Teodoro Nguema Obiang (Nguema). In late 2003, Mr. Kareri gave a third party a check made payable to that person in the amount of \$140,000, drawn off the Riggs account of Mr. Nguema. At Mr. Kareri's direction, pursuant to Kareri's conscious effort to conceal his ultimate receipt of this money by initiating a series of transactions, this person deposited the proceeds into a personal bank account. He then wrote a personal check

made payable to Mrs. Kareri in the amount of \$139,000. Mrs. Kareri in turn deposited this money into her own account, and a short while later used \$130,000 of this money to purchase a certificate of deposit. Shortly thereafter, after Riggs security personnel learned of the transaction, the Kareris attempted to reimburse the third party with a \$139,000 cashier's check, falsely claiming to bank officials in faxed letters that the money had been a loan from Mr. Nguema to the third party.

The indictment further alleges that in May 2001, the Kareris established -- through Trident Trust Services in Atlanta, Georgia -- an offshore shell corporation in the Bahamas known as Jadini Holdings Ltd. (Jadini), for the purpose of concealing Mr. Kareri's personal, illegal business transactions with Riggs customers. Mr. Kareri registered Jadini in the Bahamas, listed his Silver Spring home address as Jadini's business address, and listed Mrs. Kareri as President of Jadini in order to conceal his financial interest in it. Several months later, Mrs. Kareri opened U.S. bank accounts in Jadini's name, again listing herself as Jadini's President. Then, from mid-2001 through early 2002, from his Washington office at Riggs, Mr. Kareri initiated three wire transfers totaling more than \$1 million from Riggs accounts owned and controlled by the government of Equatorial Guinea to the Jadini accounts Mrs. Kareri had opened. In mid-2002, Mrs. Kareri also purchased an \$800,000 certificate of deposit using money held in a Jadini account.

As further alleged in the indictment, Mr. Kareri also opened and maintained a bank account for the embassy of Benin, and remained in charge of Riggs' business relationship with Benin. Pursuant to Mr. Kareri's recommendation, and without Riggs Bank's knowledge or consent, in early 2000, the Embassy of Benin entered into a business relationship with a particular individual to perform remodeling services on its property. Mr. Kareri eventually instructed this individual to inflate the final remodeling estimate submitted to Benin from \$186,000 to \$410,000, then demanded that the \$224,000 overage be returned to him. Mr. Kareri received this money, in a series of four checks designed to avoid attention and detection, at his Riggs office in Washington.

The indictment also alleges that Mr. and Mrs. Kareri conspired to defraud the Internal Revenue Service by failing to report and pay income taxes on more than \$1,000,000 million in proceeds of their bank and wire fraud scheme. In addition, Mr. Kareri is charged with three counts of income tax evasion.

Lastly, the indictment alleges that Mr. and Mrs. Kareri attempted to interfere with the authority of the United States to seize property through a civil forfeiture action. In September 2004, the United States filed a civil forfeiture action against a parcel of land that the Kareri's purchased in 2001 in Montgomery County, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Kareri contested the forfeiture of this property and, in January 2005, sought a stay of the civil forfeiture proceeding in United States District for the District of Columbia. (That matter is still pending before United States District Judge Ricardo M. Urbina.) On May 6, 2005 -- while the civil forfeiture action was still pending against the property -- Mr. and Mrs. Kareri sold the property for \$1,075,000.

On June 6, 2005, Thomas Sweatt, age 50, of Washington, D.C., pleaded guilty before U.S. District Court Judge Deborah K. Chasanow to criminal informations which charge Sweatt with various counts alleging possession of destructive devices; destruction of buildings by fire resulting in personal injury; possession of destructive devices in furtherance of a crime of violence; and in the criminal information originally filed in the District of Columbia, first degree premeditated murder (felony murder) and second degree murder. The criminal informations filed in the United States District Courts for the District of Columbia and the Eastern District of Virginia have been transferred to the District of Maryland. Pursuant to the defendant's guilty plea to two counts of possession of destructive devices in furtherance of a crime of violence, the Defendant faces a mandatory life sentence at his sentencing before Judge Chasanow on September 12, 2005 at 9:30 a.m.

According to the agreed statement of facts presented to the court, beginning in February 2003 and continuing through December of 2004, Sweatt deliberately set a series of fires in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia, understanding that his actions would result in damage and injury to persons and property. The Defendant set 45 residential fires using incendiary devices, the components of which were a one-gallon plastic jug; a plastic bag; and a cloth material used as a wick. Gasoline was utilized as an accelerant in the devices. In addition to the residential fires, Sweatt also set 4 fires to vehicles parked at a parking lot located at 8th and I Streets S.E., Washington, D.C., in February and March of 2003.

Investigations from the Serial Arson Task Force were able to identify Sweatt as the perpetrator of the arsons by, among other things, matching DNA samples recovered at various fire scenes. Upon his arrest on April 27, 2005, Sweatt admitted in a videotaped confession to Task Force Agents that he picked his targets at random, that he typically placed the device near a door because it was more likely to burn at that location, and that he was, at times, aware that persons were in the homes at which he set these devices on fire.

On February 5, 2002, the District of Columbia Fire Department was called to 1210 Montello Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. for the report of a fire. A subsequent cause and origin investigation revealed that the fire was intentionally set (incendiary) by pouring an accelerant. It was further determined that the smoke from the fire seeped through the walls to the adjoining house where 89-year-old Annie Brown resided. Ms. Brown suffered from smoke inhalation and was taken to the hospital where she died on February 14, 2002. An autopsy revealed that the cause of death was smoke inhalation and the manner of death was a homicide. A search of the Defendant's residence on April 27, 2005 revealed a newspaper clipping about this fire.

On June 5, 2003, the District of Columbia Fire Department was called to 2800 Evarts Street, N.E., Washington D.C. for the report of a fire. Once there, they found the house totally engulfed in flames. Two occupants had escaped the house by jumping from a second-story window to safety. Firefighter rescued 86-year-old Lou Edna Jones from her second-floor bedroom where she had been trapped. She was taken to Washington Hospital Center where she was pronounced dead. An autopsy revealed that the cause of death was smoke inhalation and the manner of death was a homicide. A subsequent cause and origin investigation revealed that the fire was intentionally set (incendiary) by utilizing a suspected destructive device containing an

ignitable liquid. The device was placed on the outside near the front door. The fire penetrated the interior first floor and made its way up the stairwell to the second floor.

Clyde L. Rattler, 48, formerly of the 2200 block of 15th Street, NE, Washington, D.C., was sentenced June 6, 2005 in federal court to the sentencing guidelines maximum of 97 months of incarceration to be followed by three years of supervised release for three separate bank robberies and one attempted bank robbery that he committed in the downtown Northwest business district between June 4, 2002 and June 21, 2002. Rattler was convicted on January 11, 2005, after a weeklong jury trial before the Honorable Reggie B. Walton in United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

According to the government's evidence, on June 21, 2002, at the former First Union Bank at 1310 G Street, NW, Rattler was caught at the scene of the robbery right after he exited the bank by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and officers of the Metropolitan Police Department who had responded to a 911 call from the victim teller. Testimony at trial revealed that at the time of his arrest, Rattler was in possession of "bait money" from the First Union Bank. He had been captured on security cameras at two other banks that he had robbed in the weeks before, on June 4, 2002 and June 14, 2002.

Rattler was also convicted of an attempt to rob the Bank of America on June 19, 2002. Rattler went up to a female teller's window and demanded that she give him all her large bills or he would blow up the bank. Rattler's attempt was foiled however when the teller responded by telling him to get away from her window and get out of the bank. Two days later, he robbed the First Union bank and was apprehended.

The robberies for which Rattler was convicted were: 1) the June 4, 2002 robbery of the SunTrust Bank, located at 1100 G Street, NW; 2) the June 14, 2002 robbery of the SunTrust Bank, then located at 17th and K Streets, NW; 3) the June 21, 2002 robbery of the First Union Bank, then located at 1310 G Street, NW; and the attempted robbery on June 19, 2002 of the Bank of America at 13th and G Streets, NW. Witnesses present at each of the three banks that were robbed testified that the bank robber, Clyde Rattler, entered the bank, went up to a female teller and told her to "Give me all your large bills or I'll blow up the bank!" He then took the money and left the bank.

Francisco Ruiz-Guiterrez, a 41-year-old illegal immigrant from Mexico, pleaded guilty June 6, 2005, to Aggravated Identity Theft before the Honorable Ellen Segal Huvelle, U.S. District Court Judge. The defendant faces a mandatory statutory sentence of two years in prison when he is sentenced on September 13, 2005.

At the plea hearing, the defendant admitted that he is an illegal immigrant from Mexico, and that the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement previously deported him in June 2003. Nevertheless, he returned illegally to the District of Columbia. On July 25, 2004, at approximately 6:50 p.m., Metropolitan Police Officers Gabe Truby and Michelle Arroyo were on patrol in a marked patrol car when Officer Truby saw two men, one of whom was the defendant,

standing across from each other beside a large trash can on the corner of the 2500 block of Champlain Street, NW, abutting the 1700 block of Columbia Road, NW. That particular area along Columbia Road, NW, is well known for the sale of fraudulent social security cards and resident alien cards ("green cards").

As the officers drove up closer, Officer Truby saw the defendant hand some white objects to another male, who was later identified as Jose Luna. Officer Truby stopped the car and he and Officer Arroyo got out and asked the men what they had in their hands. As the officers approached, Jose Luna dropped the objects into the trashcan. The objects were retrieved and the officers discovered that the white objects were actually eight white envelopes, seven of which contained the following items: a person's photograph, a fake social security card, and a fake resident alien card bearing a matching photograph and the same name as on the fake social security card. One of the eight envelopes contained two fake social security cards.

Since several of the fake social security cards and fake resident alien cards contained identification numbers that belonged to real people who were not the people named on the cards in the defendant's possession, he pleaded guilty to Aggravated Identity Theft. Jose Luna also pleaded guilty to Aggravated Identity Theft in January 2005, and has already been sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Jeffrey P. Kmonk, 45, formerly of Warrenton, Virginia, was sentenced June 7, 2005, before Senior United States District Judge John Garrett Penn to three years probation, a \$2,500 fine and restitution of \$23,971 for theft of Internal Revenue Service property. Kmonk pled guilty on March 3, 2005, to one count of theft of government property.

According to the government's evidence, Kmonk stole IRS property while working as an IRS computer procurement employee, by making approximately \$23,971 in personal charges on a Citibank Government Purchase Card issued to him for use in official IRS business. Despite being prohibited from using the card for any personal expenses, Kmonk made charges to the card to purchase computer equipment and supplies that he used for his personal benefit and for the benefit of his family members. As part of the plea agreement, Kmonk was required to voluntarily resign from his IRS employment.

A Washington, D.C. man was indicted by a federal grand jury on 11 child pornography charges. Bruce A. Schiffer, 34, of Washington, D.C., was charged in the indictment returned June 9, 2005, by a federal grand jury in the District of Columbia. Schiffer was arraigned at U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., before U.S. Magistrate John M. Facciola.

The indictment was the result of an investigation by the FBI, the Pennsylvania State Police and the High Tech Investigative Unit of the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section at the Criminal Division. The indictment charges Schiffer with one count of advertising child pornography, six counts of transporting child pornography, three counts of receiving child pornography, and one count of possessing child pornography.

The indictment alleges that Schiffer advertised, transported, received and possessed the child pornography that forms the basis for the charges by operating his personal computer as a file server, which allowed selected files to be downloaded by the public and allowed the public to upload files to that computer, and by advertising on specified Internet Relay Chat (IRC) channels a willingness to receive or distribute files. Schiffer allegedly advertised his file server on the "100%preteenboysexpics" IRC channel, making available to the public a collection of approximately 11,000 image and movie files of child pornography and erotic depictions of children over the course of about five months from beginning on or about September 1, 2004 and continuing until on or about January 14, 2005.

The child pornography involved is alleged to have been produced through the use of actual minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct and the material was allegedly visual depictions of such conduct.

If convicted, Schiffer faces a 15-year mandatory minimum and a 30-year mandatory maximum sentence for advertising child pornography and a five-year mandatory minimum sentence for transporting and receiving. The government is seeking the forfeiture of the computer equipment allegedly used to commit these crimes.

Bruce Graham, 55, of Woodbridge, Virginia, was sentenced June 15, 2005, before the Honorable John M. Facciola, United States Magistrate Judge, following his earlier guilty plea to one count of Fraud and Related Activity in Connection with Computers, in violation of Title 18, U.S.C. § 1030. The plea was in connection with Graham exceeding the authorized access granted to him for the computer network of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board DNFSB) and thereby reading e-mail messages of a supervisor. Graham was sentenced to 5 years of probation, a \$5,000.00 fine, and restitution in the amount of \$5,722.88.

According to information presented to the Court by Assistant U.S. Attorney Sherri L. Schornstein, Graham was employed as a Mission Support Specialist (technician) and had been employed with DNFSB since 1994. In this position, Graham was responsible for providing computer and graphics support services to the technical staff and for managing and improving document information systems related to the strategic initiatives of the Board.

All computer users at DNFSB see a computer banner when they access their computer which indicates that the system is a government computer system for authorized use only, that all data contained on the system are the property of the Federal government, and that the system is monitored to prevent and detect unauthorized access. In order to continue computer usage, the user must click the "O.K." button. By clicking the button, the user consents to the usage policy. In addition to the banner, DNFSB has an administrative policy and ethics training which clearly delineates rules concerning the e-mail and Internet Access Acceptable Use Policies.

Due to excessive Internet usage between August 25 through September 1, 2004, Graham's Internet and PC activity was monitored, recorded, and archived. The Systems Analyst

monitored Graham's activity in real time and observed Graham accessing the GroupWise e-mail account of a supervisor, the Deputy Directory and Acting Director for Human Resources. On her e-mail account, the supervisor had employee personal information, information concerning personnel actions for DFSND employees, and her own personal e-mail messages. Graham was not authorized to access these e-mails.

Robert N. Spadaro, 69, a former associate professor most recently of Hawaii, was convicted June 16, 2005, by a federal jury of Interstate Stalking, Using, Carrying and Possessing a Firearm During a Crime of Violence, Assault with Intent to Kill while Armed, and Possession of a Firearm During a Crime of Violence. The charges stem from Spadaro's 28-year obsession with the person he presumed was responsible for denying his bid for a political appointment during the Ford Administration. Spadaro, who faces a mandatory 15-year prison sentence, is scheduled to be sentenced on August 25, 2005, by the Honorable John D. Bates.

According to the government's evidence, in 1975, while Spadaro was a Visiting Associate Professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, he applied to the White House Personnel Office for a political appointment in the Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW). On July 11, 1975, Spadaro was notified by the White House Personnel Office that he was not receiving a political appointment. On August 7, 1975, Spadaro wrote to the head of the White House Personnel Office complaining about the July 11th rejection letter and protesting that he was clearly qualified for a deputy assistant secretary position or equivalent. On September 16, 1975, another rejection letter was sent to Spadaro.

These events triggered a 28-year obsession with the then head of the White House Personnel Office, whom he deemed responsible for his not receiving an appointment. During this time, Spadaro utilized connections at the Social Security Administration and IRS to stalk the former head of the White House Personnel Office and his wife.

Spadaro subsequently departed Kuhn's residence in Pennsylvania and arrived at the Holiday Inn Downtown located at 1155 14th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., on October 27, 2003. On October 31, 2003, during daytime hours, Spadaro had his first face-to-face encounter with the former head of the White House Personnel Office in front of the Watergate apartments, at which time Spadaro approached him and represented himself to be a real estate investor. Spadaro called the former director by name and asked him if he was affiliated with "Hudson Valley Partners." Spadaro's casual attire (including a colorful t-shirt) was out of character with the high-end real estate clientele that the former director was accustomed to representing. The former director made polite small talk with the stranger and left.

That evening, Halloween night, Spadaro showed up at the former director's residence located on Woodland Drive in NW, Washington, D.C., wearing a hockey mask and holding a shopping bag filled with bags of candy. When the former director answered the door, Spadaro claimed that he was looking for a party at this residence. When the former asked the man to identify himself, Spadaro announced himself as "Hannibal Lechter." Once the movie reference registered with the former director, he asked the stranger at his door to provide his true name, at

which point Spadaro offered a generic name such as “Smith” or “Jones.” The former director informed Spadaro that there was no party at his address. Spadaro then handed the former director a bag of candy and walked away. As the former director followed Spadaro (to return the bag of candy), he noticed that Spadaro walked with a limp that was indicative of somebody who suffered partial paralysis on one side of his body.

On November 2, 2003, Spadaro returned to the former director’s residence in a taxicab. Spadaro got out of the back seat of the cab just as the former director exited the front door of his house. The former director walked directly to his car, which was parked out front in a circular driveway. When he began to drive away, he noticed Spadaro limping across his driveway in his direction. The former director immediately recognized Spadaro’s distinct gait from Halloween night and rolled down the window of his car to see what Spadaro wanted. Spadaro was carrying a briefcase and announced that he had something for the former director. Confused by Spadaro’s presence, the former director informed Spadaro that he did not need anything and drove away. Spadaro then removed what appeared to be a .38 revolver from his briefcase and fired two shots at the former director as he drove away. Both shots missed. Spadaro was arrested later that day.

On June 21, 2005, United States District Judge James Robertson sentenced James G. Holbert, Jr., 44, now residing in Atlanta, Georgia, to 48 months of incarceration and three years of supervised release for engaging in a mortgage fraud and identity theft scheme. Holbert pleaded guilty on February 25, 2005, to conspiracy and agreed to the forfeiture of \$492,000. Judge Robertson also ordered Holbert to pay restitution in the amount of \$668,507. The Federal Sentencing Guideline range recommended for this offense was 21 to 27 months in prison. In imposing a sentence of 48 months, the court ruled that the guideline range was not sufficient. Judge Robertson also said that he was impressed and moved by the testimony of the victims. Three victims spoke at today’s hearing.

According to the information presented at the plea and sentencing hearings, between February 1999 and July 2001, the defendant, James G. Holbert, Jr., recruited buyers to purchase 22 residential properties, the majority of which were located in the District of Columbia. The defendant promised to pay the buyers several thousand dollars after the property settlements. He assured them that they would not have to pay money as a down payment for the purchase of the real estate. He said that he would renovate the properties after settlement and find “Section 8” tenants. He suggested that they could later resell the properties for a profit. However, instead of arranging for mortgages of about \$100,000, as Holbert had told the buyers, Holbert instead “flipped” the properties for an average price of almost twice that, or \$185,000. The properties for which Holbert recruited buyers often had been purchased immediately beforehand by Holbert and his co-conspirators, only to be quickly resold to victims for greatly enhanced prices. Holbert and his co-conspirators then obtained mortgage loans for the buyers by using the buyers’ names and other identifying information, creating fraudulent employment and other documents, and falsely reporting income, assets, and the source of down payment on loan documents.

Holbert did not renovate the properties and many of the buyers spent their own money to complete the repairs so that the houses would be in habitable condition for tenants. Many other properties were never rented because the conditions were inhabitable. Eventually, at least four

buyers were forced to declare bankruptcy because of their inability to rent the houses and pay the mortgages. In addition, 75 percent of the properties went into foreclosure, and upon resale, the lenders were only able to recoup a fraction of the money they had loaned, causing a loss to the lenders of \$601,568 after resale of the collateral.

After James Holbert convinced buyers to purchase the properties, Holbert then stole some of the buyers' personal identifying information. Holbert and his co-conspirators then used the victims' personal identifying information to obtain mortgages and to buy additional properties in the names of the victims, without the victims' permission or knowledge. Holbert provided the victims' personal identifying information to others who would pose as buyers applying for mortgage loans to finance the purchase of properties. The co-conspirators would conduct settlements using the victim identifying information, and Holbert and other people signed the victims' names as if they were the buyers.

David McNaughton, 61, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was sentenced on June 21, 2005, by United States District Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr., following his earlier guilty plea, to a 6-month prison term to be followed by a 6-month term of home detention for his role in paying over \$500,000 in bribes to former U.S. Postal contracting official Daniel J. Williams over a 12-year period. McNaughton was also fined \$30,000.

Since approximately 1984, David McNaughton has been employed as the president of Keener Manufacturing Company, a printing company located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Daniel J. Williams was employed as a contract officer for the United States Postal Service and maintained an office within the U.S. Postal Service headquarters at L'Enfant Plaza in the District of Columbia. Williams was responsible for receiving competitive bids on Postal Service printing contracts and awarding the contracts to the lowest competitive bidder. Keener Manufacturing entered into contracts with the United States Postal Service for printing services. McNaughton, in his capacity as president of Keener Manufacturing, placed bids on Postal Service printing contracts with Daniel J. Williams that Keener Manufacturing was ultimately awarded.

According to the government's evidence, between 1991 and 2003, McNaughton corruptly provided Williams, a public official, with over \$500,000 in the form of checks, for official acts performed or to be performed by Williams. In exchange for these payments, Williams provided Keener Manufacturing with preferential treatment in receiving opportunities to bid on U.S. Postal Service Printing contracts. McNaughton would, at the direction of Daniel J. Williams, make these checks payable to entities under Williams' control such as Taurus Group and Klique Enterprises. The creation of these entities enabled Williams to launder the proceeds of his official corruption. Williams previously pleaded guilty to bribery and money laundering and is currently serving a 46-month period of imprisonment.

Robert X. Chambers, 48, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, pled guilty on June 21, 2005, before United States District Judge Paul L. Friedman to Conspiracy to Commit Bribery. Chambers faces a maximum of 5 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine under the statute and a likely sentence of 18 to 24 months in prison under the federal sentencing guidelines.

According to the government's evidence, Chambers owned a hardwood flooring company, specializing in gymnasium flooring. Chambers met a former D.C. employee who was employed as a General Engineer in the D.C. Office of Property Management. The former D.C. employee oversaw construction projects at the Department of Parks and Recreation, including two projects performed by Mr. Chambers' company.

Chambers inflated his bids on the two projects at the request of the D.C. employee in order to (1) kickback funds to the D.C. employee for helping Chambers get D.C. jobs, (2) getting his floor specifications into a D.C. computer system which would be used as specifications on upcoming jobs, and (3) helping Chambers get paid by contractors. Chambers acknowledged paying the D.C. employee \$38,500 in seven different payments between July 2002 and January 2003.

Teddarrian Crews, 37, of the 3800 block of Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia, entered a plea of guilty on June 21, 2005, in United States District Court to one count of Wire Fraud. According to the terms of the plea, Crews could be sentenced to a maximum of 18 months of incarceration when he is sentenced before the Honorable Ellen S. Huvelle on September 22, 2005.

According to the statement of the offense agreed to by Crews and the government, between May 2004 and February 2005, Crews was employed by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") as an Audiovisual Specialist. In his employment capacity, Crews had access to electronic and computer equipment purchased by the EEOC in support of its operations.

Between May 2004 and February 2005, within the District of Columbia, Crews stole in excess of (70) items of computer and electronic equipment valued at \$92,233.45 from the EEOC headquarters building located at 1801 L Street, NW, in the District of Columbia. In his role as an audiovisual specialist, Crews was able to remove the computer and electronic items from the building without informing any of his supervisors or coworkers. Crews placed these items for sale on e-Bay, an Internet auction service, fraudulently representing that he was the owner of these items.

Using his EEOC-issued desktop computer in the District of Columbia, Crews sold nearly all of the items he stole to purchasers on e-Bay. In order to effectuate these sales, Crews communicated with the purchasers through e-mail on the Internet. Further, Crews obtained payment for the stolen items via the PayPal system, an electronic payment system that serves as a broker for e-Bay members conducting financial transactions online. At the direction of Crews, PayPal electronically deposited the proceeds of Crews' sale of these items into a bank account held by Crews.

On June 22, 2005, two Brazilian nationals were indicted in connection with the February 12, 2005, murder of Sister Dorothy Mae Stang, a Catholic nun, in the Amazon region of Brazil. The two men charged - Rayfran das Neves Sales, 28, and Clodoaldo Carlos Batista,

30 - are currently charged in Brazil for the murder and have been in the custody of Brazilian authorities since late February.

The three-count indictment, returned by a federal grand jury in the District of Columbia yesterday, charges both men with: conspiracy to murder a U.S. national outside the United States; murder of a U.S. national outside the United States; and using, carrying and discharging a firearm in the commission of a crime of violence.

"This indictment was the direct result of outstanding cooperation and investigative efforts by Brazilian authorities," said Attorney General Gonzales. "Working with the Brazilians, we will continue to seek justice for Sister Stang's many loved ones, here and abroad."

U.S. Attorney Kenneth Wainstein of the District of Columbia stated, "Sister Stang's murder was a tragic loss for Brazil, for the United States and for all humanity. We will not rest until all who participated in this brutal and cowardly crime are apprehended and brought to justice."

Dorothy Mae Stang, 74, was a member of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Stang was from Ohio, but had lived and worked as a missionary in Brazil for about the last 30 years. Sister Stang was a well-known activist for agrarian reform in the Amazon region of Pará State. Stang's murder, allegedly by employees of a Brazilian landholder, is widely regarded as a direct response to her activism in advocating land reform and peasants' rights within the programs set forth by the Brazilian government.

The indictment charges that in the early morning hours of February 12, 2005, the defendants approached Sister Stang on a dirt road and shot her at least three times, killing her. The indictment alleges further that the defendants had been offered the equivalent of \$20,000 to commit the murder and that they had set out to find Sister Stang on the previous night, but were unsuccessful. After the murder, the defendants are alleged to have fled and hid in the jungle until they were arrested by Brazilian authorities on or about February 21, 2005.

The investigation is being handled by agents of the FBI's Miami Field Division, in close coordination with Brazilian law enforcement authorities. The prosecution is being led by the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia and the Counterterrorism Section of the Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

Alphonso Slater, 68, of Upper Marlboro, Maryland, was sentenced on June 22, 2005, following his earlier guilty plea, before United States District Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr., to a two-year period of probation for his role in paying over \$70,000 in bribes to U.S. Postal contracting official Daniel J. Williams. Slater was also fined \$5,000.

From approximately 1987 until August 2003, Slater was employed as a sales representative of Largo Press, a printing company located in Baltimore, Maryland. Daniel J. Williams was employed as a contract officer for the United States Postal Service. Williams maintained an office within U.S. Postal Service headquarters at L'Enfant Plaza in the District of

Columbia and was responsible for receiving competitive bids on Postal Service printing contracts and awarding the contracts to the lowest competitive bidder. Largo Press entered into contracts with the United States Postal Service for printing services. Slater, in his capacity as sales representative for Largo Press, placed bids on Postal Service printing contracts with Williams that Largo Press was ultimately awarded.

According to the government's evidence, at various times during this bidding process, Williams would solicit payments from Slater. Between approximately 1999 and 2003, in a continuing course of conduct, Slater directly and indirectly corruptly provided to Williams, a public official, over \$70,000 in bribe payments in exchange for Williams's agreement to provide Slater with preferential treatment in receiving opportunities to bid on U.S. Postal Service Printing contracts.

Williams previously pleaded guilty to bribery and money laundering and is currently serving a 46-month period of imprisonment.

U.S. Attorney's Office Web site

The United States Attorney's Office maintains a web site with additional information concerning Office personnel and activities. The web site is: www.DCcommunityprosecution.gov

**The Following Report, Titled “Papered Arrests”
Contains Details on Arrests and Charges Filed
Against Defendants in this District.**

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION PAPERED ARRESTS

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 06/01/2005 - 06/30/2005, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
201	06/17/2005 18:00	05079394	UCSA P W/I D COCAINE RIKKI D. MCCOY	KARMAND, OMIED J	F0341905	SC, FELONY SECTION 46TH & GARRISON ST NW
202	06/09/2005 12:15	05075032	THEFT 2ND DEGREE CHARLES N. FLOYD	JONES, STEPHEN B	M0579205	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 4530 40TH STREET NW
202	06/09/2005 15:30	05075132	ROBBERY G. MICHAEL HARVEY	HASCUP, RAYMOND P	F0325405	GRAND JURY SECTION 4530 40TH STREET NW
202	06/12/2005 16:30	05076695	THEFT 2ND DEGREE B. PATRICK COSTELLO	HAWKINS, TROMAIN A	M0590905	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 5300 WISCONSIN AVE NW
202	06/14/2005 16:30	05077691	THEFT 2ND DEGREE SHAI A. LITTLEJOHN	HERRING, MARVIN K	M0599205	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 5300 WISC AVE NW
202	06/18/2005 14:30	05079800	APO ANGELA D. HART- EDWARDS	JANRHETT, DERRICK	F0343705	GRAND JURY SECTION 4529 WISC AVE NW
202	06/21/2005 11:50	05081182	THEFT 2ND DEGREE RYAN A. MORRISON	EMELIKE, EMEKA J	M0622705	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 4500 BLK WISCONSIN AVE N

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

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PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
202	06/24/2005 18:30	05083088	SHOPLIFTING SHIRREL M. JACKSON	NASSER, JESSICA E	M0642905	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 5300 WISC AVE NW
202	06/29/2005 14:07	05085486	THEFT 2ND DEGREE EMILY A. MILLER	SPENCER, EDNA A	M0659305	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 5300 WISC AVE NW
203	06/01/2005 21:06	05016863	UCSA POSS COCAINE GEOFFREY CARTER	JACKSON, TINA	M0582005	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION GLOVER ROAD AT GROVE 25
203	06/01/2005 21:06	05016863	UNLAWFUL ENTRY GEOFFREY CARTER	STEELE, THOMAS A	M0582105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION GLOVER ROAD AT GROVE 25
204	06/07/2005 08:40	05073798	THEFT 2ND DEGREE B. PATRICK COSTELLO	JONES, SYLVIA E	M0572505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 500 INDIANA AVE NW
204	06/13/2005 19:00	05067362	ASSAULT W/I TO KILL JONATHAN W. HARAY	RANDOLPH, DEVONNE J	F0330505	GRAND JURY SECTION 4600 VAN NESS ST NW
204	06/17/2005 21:10	05079469	THEFT 2ND DEGREE SHAI A. LITTLEJOHN	ANDERSON, ALBERT R	M0612105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2501 WIS AVE NW

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
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PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
204	06/21/2005 06:00	05067362	ASLT W/I KILL WHILE ARMED JONATHAN W. HARAY	WATERS, LEWIS O	F0346705	GRAND JURY SECTION 4600 VAN NESS ST NW
204	06/28/2005 07:00	05051922	THEFT 1ST DEGREE FREDERIC P. GALLUN	MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN K	F0362605	GRAND JURY SECTION 2660 WOODLEY RD N.W.
204	06/29/2005 23:14	05085685	UCSA POSS OTHER SAMUEL R. RAMER	HAGOS, MEBRATU	M0660205	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2400 CONNECTICUT AVE NW
206	06/01/2005 16:40	05070997	SHOPLIFTING DAWN N. TOLSON-HIGHTOWER	UZOMAH, ADAEZE	M0606405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3111 M STREET NW
206	06/02/2005 23:50	05071751	UCSA POSS COCAINE FERNANDO CAMPOAMOR-SANCHEZ	GALLO, ELMER O	M0554505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3200 BLK PROSPECT ST NW
206	06/06/2005 02:30	05073246	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA MARGARET A. SEWELL	BROWN, MICHAEL T	M0560905	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 1600 WISC AVE NW
206	06/09/2005 06:00	05167328	RECEIVE STOLEN GOODS EDWARD A. O'CONNELL	GIBSON, WARREN H	F0322705	GRAND JURY SECTION 1929 38TH STREET N.W.

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PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
206	06/09/2005 15:30	05075104	ROBBERY JESSIE K. LIU	MOSS, RACQUEL L	F0324205	GRAND JURY SECTION 1200 31ST ST NW
206	06/09/2005 15:45	05075099	SHOPLIFTING ANTOINETTE M. SAKAMSA	CHAMBERLIN, NATASHA R	M0606505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3111 M STREET NW
206	06/09/2005 23:59	05075320	THEFT 2ND DEGREE ROBERT COUGHLIN	STEWART, CHRISTOPHER M	M0577905	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION WISCONSIN M STREET NW
206	06/12/2005 00:15	05076373	SIMPLE ASSAULT B. PATRICK COSTELLO	MOOREHEAD, SCOTT	M0590205	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3000 K ST NW
206	06/20/2005 01:10	05080527	DEST OF PROPERTY MIRIAM A. VALOY	JONES, JASON R	M0617705	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 900 WISCONSIN AVE NW
206	06/21/2005 19:40	05081432	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA RHONDA L. CAMPBELL	ADAMS, PATRICK J	M0625805	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 1042 31ST ST NW
206	06/26/2005 18:15	05084013	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	STEWART, DONALD C	M0649105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3040 M ST NW

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PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
206	06/28/2005 19:00	05085077	THEFT 1ST DEGREE STEPHANIE G. MILLER	MILLIS, SETH M	F0363805	GRAND JURY SECTION 1048 WISC AVE NW
206	06/29/2005 06:34	05020540	BAIL ACT VIOLATION	FOLEY, CARL T	M0661305	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3000 BLOCK R STREET NW
207	06/02/2005 08:30	05043733	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	LOGAN, PRESTON R	M0551605	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 24 & G STREET N.W.
207	06/03/2005 02:00	05071791	SIMPLE ASSAULT B. PATRICK COSTELLO	MORIN, JOSHUA M	M0553905	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2643 VIRGINIA AVE NW
207	06/03/2005 02:00	05071791	SIMPLE ASSAULT MIRIAM A. VALOY	MORIN, DAVID R	M0554005	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2643 VIGINIA AVE NW
207	06/05/2005 00:10	05072782	SIMPLE ASSAULT BRANDI KING GARCIA	GINGELL, ROBERT D	M0561005	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 25TH ST & PA AVE NW
207	06/05/2005 18:20	05073090	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA	WATKINS, RICKEY C	M0573105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 900 O ST NW

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PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
207	06/06/2005 12:00	05055704	CREDIT CARD FRAUD FREDERIC P. GALLUN	DEVEIUX, ALEXANDRE N	F0317105	GRAND JURY SECTION 19TH & M ST NW
207	06/18/2005 00:05	05079513	CARRY PISTOL W/OUT LICENSE-OUTSIDE HOME/BUSIN ROBERT E. LEIDENHEIMER	MACDERMID, WILLIAM D	F0340905	SC, FELONY SECTION 1700 BLK C STREET NW
207	06/18/2005 07:25	05079630	UNLAWFUL ENTRY MARGARET A. SEWELL	MICKLE, IAN M	M0613005	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2212 I STNW
207	06/26/2005 18:05	05084038	CARRY PISTOL W/OUT LICENSE-OUTSIDE HOME/BUSIN JOCELYN S. BALLANTINE	INGRAM, DOUGLAS G	F0361005	GRAND JURY SECTION 1200 17TH ST NW
207	06/28/2005 01:15	05084722	ROBBERY JOCELYN S. BALLANTINE	VARDICOS, PATROCKLOS	F0361905	GRAND JURY SECTION 2400 N STREET NW
207	06/28/2005 15:40	05040569	ARMED ROBBERY ROGER L. KEMP	GODBOLD, ALASTAIR C	F0364005	SC, MAJOR CRIMES 2224 F STREET NW